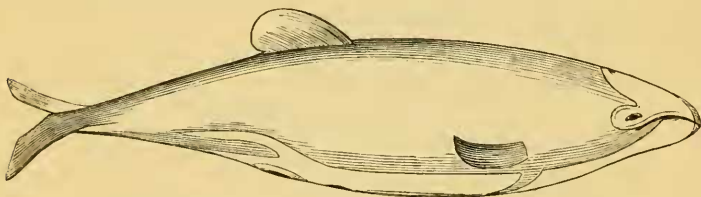


XLV.—*On the New-Zealand Bottlenose* (*Lagenorhynchus clanculus*, *Gray*). By Dr. JAMES HECTOR, F.R.S.

SEVERAL lower jaws, a skull, and one complete skeleton of a Bottlenose Dolphin referable to this species are in the Colonial Museum, the skeleton having been described by me in the 'Transactions of the New-Zealand Institute,' vol. ii. p. 27.

It was not till December last, however, that I had an opportunity of examining this dolphin in the flesh, although it appears to be common in Cook's Straits, at least during the summer months; and as the species appears only to have been founded on a skull obtained in the Pacific Ocean, and now in the British Museum, the notes I made may have some interest.

The specimen I have to describe was shot from the deck of the Colonial Government S. S. 'Luna,' at Cape Campbell. The vessel was at anchor under shelter of the Cape during an official inspection of the lighthouse; and a large school of these "porpoises," as they are commonly called, kept tempting fate till two were shot. Only one was secured; and the preparation of the skeleton has left no doubt that, although a smaller individual, it belongs to the same species as the one already in the Museum.



The colouring, which, as far as I have been able to judge by casual inspection, is very uniform in all the individuals, has very marked characters. The nose and forehead are pure white, bounded by a black crescent behind the blow-hole, sharply defined in front, but shading off behind to light grey, which is the uniform colour of the upper surface of the body. The fins are all blacker than the trunk; and there is also pure black round the blow-hole, cloaca, and vent. The white of the snout extends behind the eye; but the dusky colour extends forward beneath the angle of the mouth. The inferior surface for about one third of the girth is white as far back as the vent, but crowned by an oblique V-shaped isthmus of dark grey beneath the pectorals. The white band is also continued behind by two lateral stripes that ascend on

the flanks, but does not extend far beyond the vertical over the vent.

Form. Head convex; snout conical; lower jaw longest. Body fusiform; greatest height one fifth the total length. Pectoral extremity narrow, falcate, equal in length to base of dorsal; dorsal low, rounded, commences at middle of the back and over the umbilicus. *No second fin-like ridge near the tail.* Tail-lobes narrow, falcate, each one third longer than the pectoral.

Total length 51 inches; girth 32 inches; weight 78 lbs.

	inches.
Snout to anterior margin of pectoral	12
„ angle of mouth	6
„ blow-hole	8
„ commencement of dorsal.....	24
„ umbilicus	24
„ vent	36
Length of base of dorsal	8
Spread of tail.....	15
Length of anterior margin of tail-flipper.....	12

This species thus differs in external characters from the genus *Lagenorhynchus* as described in Dr. Gray's 'Catalogue of Seals and Whales,' p. 267, in the forward position of the dorsal and the absence of a second fin-lobe on the back.

The dentition of the specimen in the Museum is as follows, and shows that this character is a reliable one for the distinction of species:—

	Length of lower jaw. inches.	Teeth.
1. Complete skeleton	11	$\frac{32}{31} \cdot \frac{31}{31}$
2. „ „	9	$\frac{31}{31} \cdot \frac{31}{31}$
3. Skull	10	$\frac{32}{31} \cdot \frac{31}{31}$
4. Lower jaw only	12.5	$\frac{31}{31} \cdot \frac{32}{32}$
5. „ „	12	$\frac{31}{31} \cdot \frac{31}{31}$
6. „ „	12	$\frac{31}{31} \cdot \frac{31}{31}$
7. „ „	11	$\frac{31}{31} \cdot \frac{32}{32}$

In every case the three or four front teeth are feeble and irregularly developed, being difficult to observe, the variation in the numbers observed depending on the condition of this part of the jaw. The other teeth are cylindrical and acutely incurved, the middle ones being the best-developed.

There is also in the museum a skull prepared from a specimen cast ashore in Porirua Harbour, in December 1870, which appears to agree with *Delphinus novæ-zealandiæ*, Gray. The characters of the animal were not obtained; but those of the skull are as follows:—

	inches.
Total length	20·5
Beak	11·5
Greatest width	9·0
Width at notch	4·5
„ at orbits	8·0
„ of intermaxillaries at blow-hole	3·4
„ of intermaxillaries at middle of beak ..	1·3
Height at occiput	6·5
Width of foramen magnum	1·5
„ of condyles	3·8

Has a marked occipital crest and transverse ridge. Also a smaller specimen with beak imperfect, the width at notch being 3·7. Teeth small, irregular in shape, pointed, $\frac{49}{47} \cdot \frac{49}{47}$.

Another recent addition is an imperfect skull of much larger dimensions than the foregoing, the width being 14 inches and the height of the occiput 9 inches. At the same time the bones of the cranial arch are thin, convex, and without prominent crests. It was picked up on the beach outside the harbour of Wellington. The beak with the teeth are wanting; so that the group to which the skull belongs cannot be stated, but it is probably allied to *Beluga*.

Colonial Museum, Wellington, N.Z.
Feb. 19, 1872.

XLVI.—Notice of two new Fishes from Celebes.

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

SYMPHORUS.

Allied to *Dentex*, but with the præoperculum finely serrated. Form of the body oblong, compressed; eye moderate; cleft of the mouth of moderate width, rather oblique, with the jaws nearly equal. One continuous dorsal fin, with the numbers $\frac{10}{12+x}$; anal $\frac{3}{9}$. Caudal fin emarginate. Canine teeth in both jaws. Præorbital entire, broad, the distance between the eye and angle of the mouth being great; præoperculum finely serrated, with more than three series of scales. Seven branchiostegals. Scales of moderate size, ctenoid. Pseudo-branchiæ well developed.

Celebes.